

## LUCKY ESCAPE.

### Large Passenger Steamer Rammed at Sea by a Schooner.

## BOTH SHIPS SAVED.

### Six Passengers and Two Officers of the Steamer Were Injured. The Collision Took Place as the Steamer was Rounding Cape Cod on Her Regular Trip.

The injury of six passengers and two of the ship's officers by a collision at sea was reported by the steamer Junata of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation company, bound from Boston to Baltimore and Norfolk, which returned to Boston, Thursday afternoon, badly damaged. The Junata was rammed Wednesday night 30 miles off Chatham by the five-masted schooner Harwood Palmer, bound from Baltimore for Portland, Me., with a cargo of coal. The injured: Mr. and Mrs. Friedell, Pittsburg, badly bruised.

J. W. Johnson, North Abington, Mass., leg broken; injured internally. Condition serious. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Murray, South Boston, bruised and badly shaken up. Personal J. R. Maitland, United States marine corps, hands cut. Capt. Z. Nickerson of the Junata, injury to hands.

Quartermaster John Crockett, hands cut and bruised. No one on board the schooner was injured. That the accident did not result in a general loss of life on the steamer is considered remarkable by everyone on board. The steamer had a great hole stove in her starboard side amidships, her cabins from that point forward were ripped and torn into kindling wood, her pilot house was wrecked and the forecast and smokestack were carried away. The Junata returned to her dock here Thursday afternoon and landed her passengers. Arrangements were made to transfer the cargo. The Palmer lost her jib boom, bowsprit and headgear.

The accident occurred at 9.50 o'clock Thursday night when the Junata was steaming around Cape Cod. A fog hung over the water and the steamer's speed had been reduced somewhat. Capt. Nickerson was in the pilot house directing the movement of his ship. Suddenly the vessel shouted a warning that a big vessel was to the starboard and bear down on the steamer rapidly. Capt. Nickerson ordered the wheel put hard over and the engines reversed but even as his order was being executed the flapping of huge sails and shouts of alarm were heard and in less than a minute from the time the lookout gave his warning the steamer was struck a terrific blow squarely amidships on the starboard side. Immediately following the first crash the schooner scurried along the side of the steamer, her spars and rigging turning the upper deck into a mass of wreckage. The state rooms and the pilot house were torn apart as though made of paper. The immense jib boom of the schooner struck and buried in the mass of wreckage. His right leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries and cuts about the head and face.

The schooner, although damaged, signalled that she was in no danger. Both vessels remained at the scene until daylight, when the extent of the injuries sustained by each was learned. The hole in the side of the Junata was found to be five feet above the water line.

Capt. Nickerson decided it would be safer to steam back to Boston. The uninjured passengers were sent to Providence by train, whence they proceeded to their destination on the steamer Essex.

The blame for the collision has not been fixed. Capt. Nickerson refused to discuss the accident in any way.

### Robbed the Navy.

A dispatch from Tokyo says information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extends over the period of a year without discovery may, it is said, cause a feeling of distrust and uneasiness towards the naval administration and furnish a weapon to the political parties that are opposing the government.

### Comes High.

Claude A. Swanson, democratic nominee for governor of Virginia, has filed a statement showing that it cost him nearly \$10,000 or two years salary, to secure the nomination, all of which was for legitimate expenses \$1,500 of this was for the assessment.

### Found Dead.

A negro, Rachael Burkett, was found dead near her home at Johnston. Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict that death resulted from a broken neck, caused by unknown persons.

## THEY LYONCHED HIM.

### Full Account of How a Murder Was Aged by a Mob.

### Seven Men Charged With the Killing of Allen Pendleton. Verdicts Sworn out for Them.

Sunday night, Sept. 17, about 8 o'clock, about two miles below Honea Path, in Abbeville county, Allen Pendleton, colored, stabbed J. S. Moore, a young white man to death.

Jim Moore and his cousin, McDonald, a mere boy, were driving and locked wheels with Pendleton. This caused words and Pendleton sprang from his buggy and stabbed Moore, who had already alighted from his buggy, four times with a large knife. One thrust passed through the jugular vein and came out back of the neck, Moore dying instantly.

The negro then fled in the direction of Honea Path, but was hotly pursued and was caught about half way. Pendleton was carried back by the captors to the home of Bob Moore, the murdered boy's father, which was only a short distance from the scene of the killing.

A crowd soon collected and a lynching seemed inevitable. C. E. Harper and other cool heads advised against lawlessness. The party who had him in charge agreed to wait the arrival of some citizens of Donald's and be governed by their council. The Donalds men were wired for and went in haste to the scene, but were too late. The spirit of revenge had prevailed and Allen Pendleton had met his fate.

With a trace chain around his neck he had been chained to a small tree on the side of the public road, while his slayers faced him from the middle of the road. A volley of fifteen shots with a few directly following, ended the career of Moore's murderer. About a dozen gunshot wounds were on the person of Pendleton. About half of them were made by balls from Winchester's of large calibre.

Dr. Payne testified at the inquest that Pendleton's skull was crushed and his shoulder and neck broken. When last seen alive Pendleton was being led away by John Martin Ashley, the father and three brothers of young Moore, Sam Bigby and others.

Many negroes were at the inquest, but were quiet. His relatives refused to come near or have anything to do with it, as did the other negroes. They absolutely refused to care for or bury the remains at any price. So a grave was dug in the thick woods near where the body lay.

Even a wagon to convey the body could not be obtained. A few young white men improvised a sled, put the body of Pendleton on it and dragged it to the grave in the woods, where a few planks were placed over the negro's body and it was covered up.

The sentiment of the people of Honea Path was against the lynching and it was severely condemned. The coroner jury rendered a verdict that Pendleton came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

A dispatch from Honea Path to the State says Solicitor Cooper is there, acting under orders from Gov. Heyward. He is investigating the case against the murderers of Allen Pendleton.

He has sworn out warrants against John Marion Ashley, J. R. Moore, Josh Moore, John Moore, Will Moore, Sam Bigby and Hugh Bowen. Sheriff Lyon made the arrests Wednesday morning.

Solicitor Cooper says that he is going to investigate the case to the bottom and prosecute to the full extent of his ability. He did not understand the message sent him Monday morning and sent a reply which was not received here.

Constable Shannon had the negro, Allen Pendleton, buried yesterday, or rather he had the negro dragged on a slide to a hole, about 200 yards away, and dumped into it. There was no coffin nor box, dirt was thrown in, the hole was partly filled and this was the burial he received.

### Took His Life.

At Montgomery, Ala., Charles M. Shear, a young man of Jacksonville, Fla., took his own life by drinking laudanum Tuesday at the boarding house of Mrs. Baggett on the Woodley road, in Boguehomme, a suburb. The dead man left the following note: "My Darling Wife, As I write this, I am really in the sweet by and bye, and when this reaches you, I will be there. You remember, I tried to tell you before. All I ask of you is to tell my mother at 302 5th street. 'As ever your own, Charles.'"

### The Wages of Sin.

The Chicago News prints a highly colored story of the arrest in that city of Mollie Hutchinson, formerly the wife of Squire Hutchinson, a wealthy and well known South Carolinian but whose estate she long ago dissipated and M. T. Biggs who left a wife and ten children in Abbeville in almost destitute circumstances to elope with her. The pair were living together under the name of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thomas, each working in a factory. Mrs. Hutchinson once a woman of wealth and ease is now reduced to rags and imprisonment at the age of 28, after being the means of bringing scandal to several respectable homes. The pair will be brought back to Abbeville to be tried for adultery.

### Five Trainmen Killed.

Five trainmen were killed and eight others seriously injured in a collision between a pay train and a combination passenger and milk train on the Philadelphia and Roxbury railroad at Boush's curve, at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., Thursday afternoon. None of the passengers was injured. The pay car contained about \$50,000 in checks, which was scattered about the tracks. The checks were picked up by the trainmen. Officials of the company here say the accident probably was due to a misunderstanding of orders.

## BOTH GOT HELP.

### McCall, of the New York Life, Says Parker Never

### Let Anything Pass.

### He Also Asserts That His Life Was Made Weary by Democrats Chasing Him For Money. He Says Parker Accepted Contributions when He Was Chairman.

Political contributions of the New York Life Insurance company and the connection of Andrew A. Hamilton of Albany with the alleged political activity of the company were the points around which the hearing before the legislative insurance investigation in New York turned on Wednesday.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance company was the chief witness and for several hours he was subjected to a fire of questions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee concerning the money presented for political purposes.

The climax was reached when Mr. McCall declared that the soliciting of funds for campaign purposes was not confined to the Republican party in the campaign of 1904 and announced: "My life was made weary by the democratic candidates chasing me for money in that campaign. Some of the very men who today are being interviewed in the papers and denouncing men who contribute to campaigns were crossing my path every step I took looking for money. One day—the candidate himself, Parker—if he would show up his books when he was chairman of the Democratic State committee, it would give you a fit. He never rejected a dollar in the world. He would take every dollar that was presented to him."

Judge Parker was chairman of the Democratic State executive committee in 1885.

Mr. McCall's statement was greeted with wild cheering, which continued until a threat was made to clear the room of listeners if the crowd did not restrain itself.

With great care the account of Andrew A. Hamilton with the company was analyzed by Mr. Hughes who asked Mr. McCall about every item and made it clear that a search was being made for political contributions.

Mr. McCall stoutly maintained that he had given Mr. Hamilton no money and that he was not influencing legislation at Albany, but the admission was obtained from Mr. McCall that Hamilton's expenses at Albany were paid from the company's funds and that his accounts were not submitted to audit.

It was shown that \$235,000 had been paid to Hamilton with only a verbal accounting to President McCall and that at present Hamilton owes the company about \$60,000, but Mr. McCall said he felt sure that Hamilton, who is now in Europe, will repay this sum upon the company's demand.

The \$235,000 Mr. McCall said he was sure would be paid by Mr. Hamilton on demand of the New York Life Insurance company.

"If it is not," said Mr. McCall, "I'll be responsible and I'll pay it." Hamilton received for legal services, he said, about \$100,000 a year from the New York Life Insurance company. He was given charge of work all over the United States in the matter of legislation and taxes and represented the New York Life before legislative committees.

Taking up the campaign contributions, Mr. McCall said that in 1896 he contributed to the defeat of the silver platform not to the defeat of the Democratic party. In other cases of campaign contributions Mr. McCall preferred to characterize them as contributions to the support of the gold platform rather than to the Republican national committee. He denied that any contributions had been made to either State or municipal campaigns at any time. He assumed the entire responsibility.

Of the campaign contributions made by Mr. McCall and George W. Perkins for the New York Life insurance company in 1904, Mr. McCall said he did not care how many of his policy holders agreed with his action. He said he consulted no one but Mr. Perkins. "I did it on my own hook. I don't justify the use of campaign funds. I just use the use of this money for the benefit of the policy holders."

Replying to Mr. Hughes, he said: "I honestly believe in this instance it was justified. If you ask me if I approve of campaign contributions, I say no, a thousand times no. Did you really think that in 1904 the interests of the policyholders were so seriously endangered that the company ought to contribute?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I did think so when the man who had twice voted for Bryan was a candidate on a platform framed by a committee that had by a majority of two to one rejected the gold standard."

Referring to the Democrats Mr. McCall said: "Their shadows were across mine every month I made." "I thank God that Bryan and free silver were beaten and that I had a share in their defeat."

Applause followed the statement but the demonstration was checked by the chairman, who said he would have the room cleared of spectators if order was not kept.

## CHARGE PROVED.

### By the Confessions of Geo. W. Perkins and J. A. McCall.

### WHAT PARKER SAYS.

### All the Big Corporations Contributed Money to the Republican Campaign Fund Last Year, and the Men Who did It Should be Punished.

Former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, last year the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in an interview at Esopus, N. Y., recently referred to the charges made by him in the Presidential campaign last fall, that corporation funds were being used in aid of the Republican campaign. To a correspondent of the Associated Press who called at Rosemont, Judge Parker's home, and asked him if he had anything to say in relation to the statement made by Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company, before the Legislature, that the insurance companies, the insurance business, to the effect that President John A. McCall, of that company, had caused a contribution of about \$50,000 to be made last year to the Republican national campaign fund, Judge Parker said:

"Yes, I believe I ought to say, now that there is no political excitement to distract the public attention, that the president of the New York Life was not the only such contributor. The officers of other great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, also contributed from the policyholders' fund for the campaign purposes last year. The great mass of the people who divide have no effect upon such men. Their one inquiry is, will the party organization in its hour of triumph remember our generosity and respond to our demands? Of course, the organization does remember, for it expects a similar contribution next time. And the expectation is not in vain. Last year was not the first time. Such contributions had been made before in national, State and municipal elections."

"The officers responsible for these raids upon the treasuries of corporations have received their reward in unfettered management of different insurance corporations; in unembarrassed raids upon the public through trusts—condemned by both common and statute law; in refusal to punish criminally the officers of railroad and other corporations violating the laws; and in statutory permission to manufacture corporations and to levy tribute on the people."

"There can be no hope of checking the unlawful aggressions of officers of great corporations so long as they may thus form a quasi-parliament with the organization of the dominant party. For in the hour when the administrative officials seek to punish the offender, he is reminded by the head of the organization of the magnitude of the contributions of the corporation."

"There is, however, something worse, if possible, than the escape of such offenders from justice. It is the gradual demoralization of voters and the dulling of the public conscience by the efforts to make these vast sums of money procure the ballot they were intended to procure, corruptly and otherwise."

"What has been proved in the case of the New York Life will undoubtedly be proved in the other cases. The facts exist and honest and able counsel backed by an honest committee will undoubtedly bring them out for the public good."

"Where there is an investigation of railroad, manufacturing and other corporations it would be found that these corporation officers who put their hands into the treasury, and took out moneys belonging to widows and orphans to help secure a partisan triumph."

"That their acts were unlawful and their purposes corrupt goes without saying. They intended to have the money used, as it was, in corrupting the electorate. Mr. Perkins makes the point that Mr. John A. McCall, the president of the New York Life, is a Democrat. Apparently he would have the public assume that when Mr. McCall unlawfully and wrongfully contributed these funds—the company's share probably as a member of the underwriting syndicate—it was evidence of political virtue, rather than misconduct."

"The truth about it is, and I say it without feeling, but emphatically, that men like McCall have no political convictions that stand in the way of their personal advantage. Such is the desire of the triumph of that party which will better serve their personal financial interests and will—contributions, past, present and future—continue to protect these interests by lenient legislation and by pretense at execution of law which shall be tenderly blind to all their offenses. That party they espouse in the court room, and contribute to it of the moneys they hold in trust, and occasionally a little of their own."

"It is not my purpose to claim that the Democratic party, subjected to the temptations which have overcome the other party during the last four years, would have acted differently. Very party advantage should not be sought from the disclosures made in this investigation. But the facts should be diligently sought, that the people may become so aroused that they will insist upon legislation making it a criminal offense for officers to contribute corporate funds for political purposes and depriving the apparently successful candidates of their office."

"Efforts in that direction have been making in different States since

November last, and particularly in this State. But the Republican organization would not consent to it, so the Legislature defeated the bills. And the organization never will consent until an arduous public sentiment shall threaten legislators with political oblivion who fail to enact effective laws upon the subject."

### SLIGHT DETERIORATION.

Cotton Condition Not as Good as a Week Ago.

Section Director Bauer weekly crop report says the mean temperature for the week ending Monday, September 18th, was slightly below normal, due to very cool weather early in the week and warm at its close. The extremes of temperature were a maximum of 96 degrees at Blackville on the 12th, and a minimum of 57 degrees at Cheraw on the 15th. There was slightly less than the normal amount of bright sunshine over the southern and eastern counties and about normal amount in the central and western counties. There were numerous showers over the eastern and southern counties, and very little rain, in many places none—over the western ones. Excessive rainfall occurred in Florence and Darlington counties, in the latter there were 8 inches recorded in 24 hours. Lands were washed, streams flooded and bridges carried away, and crops were seriously damaged on uplands as well as low lands. Generally the week's precipitation was needed and proved beneficial. Over the western and northern counties the ground is very dry and late crops are suffering for moisture. Streams and wells are becoming low, and it is too dry for plowing and for seeding oats. Frequent showers interrupted farm work along the coast and to a lesser degree in a few interior southern counties, while the weather was favorable for continuous work over the greater portion of the state.

### LONG LOST COMMISSION.

Returned to the Gallant Soldier Who Lost It in Battle.

A dispatch from Patterson, N. J., says a commission as captain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey volunteers which was lost by Capt. Archibald Graham on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va., was returned to Capt. Graham's widow Wednesday by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. The clerk found the commission after the battle was over. He sent it to the State adjutant general's office in Trenton and asked that it be forwarded to the owner. He accompanied it with a letter saying that he had intended to return it many years ago but had mislaid and forgotten it. He wrote that where only a brass commission could have carried it—beneath the plugging fire of the Washington artillery on Mars Heights, just behind us and the even more wasting fire of our infantry line behind the stone wall at the foot of the heights. We broke seven successive lines of battle to pieces at that point, for nature had made the position impregnable. I was then but 14 years of age, but I remember well that my astonishment at the recklessness of sending brave men on such a hopeless mission was only exceeded by my admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of the men who endeavored to execute it.

### The Right Spirit.

The Marion Star, which favors the dispensary system, deprecates any attempt to nullify the result of the election, and calls upon dispensaries to insist in carrying out the new order of affairs. This is the proper spirit; for nothing can be gained by attempting to force any particular thing upon the people through technicalities of the law, or endeavoring to retard or hinder the majority in carrying out its wishes.

### For Snake Bite.

As Farmer Arthur L. Mitchell, of North Woodbury, Conn., was cutting fodder corn in a lowland lot a big red adder bit his left wrist. Mr. Mitchell tore the reptile off, ran for the house and drank a quart of whiskey, which neighbors brought him. He suffered terribly all night, but the liquor is having the desired effect, physicians say, and he may recover.

### Heavily Fined.

At Chicago in the United States district court Thursday morning, four members of the firm of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger pleaded guilty to accepting rebates from railroads in beef trusts cases. The cases are not identified with the Sherman anti-trust law. One was fined \$10,000 and the others \$5,000 each. The cost will be distributed proportionately.

## THE TRUTH AT LAST.

### The Big Corporations Put Up the Poodle For the Republican Party to Buy Up the Last Election. What the President Ought to Do.

### THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The testimony of Mr. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company that \$50,000 of the policyholders' money was pledged and \$48,702.50 paid into the campaign fund of the Republican party last year, to be employed in promoting the election of Mr. Roosevelt, has stirred up many thousands of campaign contributions by the great corporate interests. A dispatch to The Chicago Record-Herald from Washington says that it is very freely stated at the capital now that the meat packers of Chicago, members of the beef trust, which Commissioner Garfield has since declared to be a poor, suffering organization, unjustly accused by the public of extortion, paid \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign purse. According to the correspondent's statement the contribution of the packers was first put at \$50,000, the same as the amount asked of the New York Life, but it was afterwards raised to \$100,000. The correspondent continues with this interesting information:

After the packing companies had contributed, representations were made to the brewers and whiskey interests that it would be to their benefit to give large sums, and the money was forthcoming. During the campaign the agents of the department of commerce and labor were at work investigating the affairs of the packers. The original sum contributed by the packers was about what they normally give to a campaign fund, and the later contribution doubled it. It is stated that Secretary Cortelyou knew nothing of the source of the campaign contributions. "Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the national committee, and his assistant, C. H. Duell, were the only men who knew absolutely where all campaign contributions came from," said a political insider. "In the West Charles G. Dawes collected the funds. He introduced many men whose contributions were wanted to Mr. Cortelyou at luncheons which were arranged for the purpose. Mr. Cortelyou solicited no contributions from these men, but merely talked over the campaign with them."

In commenting on the above the Charleston Evening Post says: "President Roosevelt denounced Judge Parker most fiercely because he dared to condemn these collections of money from the corporations and to draw the inevitable conclusion that they were made with expectation of favors from the administration and therefore, with implication of such by the agents of Mr. Roosevelt, who had not been repudiated by that virtuous gentleman. Now we know that the New York Life gave a large sum of money and also that it was given in just the way Judge Parker said last October that such contributions were made. Here are Judge Parker's words: 'Shall the creations of government—many of which pursue illegal methods—control our elections, control them by moneys belonging to their stockholders—money that given in the open and charged upon the books as money paid for political purposes, but hidden away by false bookkeeping?' The item of the New York Life's contribution was so entered on the books that even the treasurer of the company, who drew the check for the amount, did not know what was its purpose and it became necessary to call the highest executive officers of the company to explain it."

"But isn't Mr. Roosevelt to stir up his spirit in this juncture and denounce somebody? He can't denounce Judge Parker again because the truth of his charges is established. But he might denounce Mr. Bliss for not telling him of the embarrassing obligations that he may never have consulted Mr. Bliss about the matter during the campaign, it being agreed in advance that all assurances of clean campaigning should come to the President from Mr. Cortelyou, who, himself, should have nothing to do with anything that was not clean. But one thing Mr. Roosevelt might do, namely, to instruct Mr. Cortelyou to publish the whole list of campaign contributions made to the Republican fund last year and specifically declare himself free of any obligation to the contributors, whatever engagements his agents may have made when they secured the money. Mr. Roosevelt likes to do sensational things. Here's a chance for him."

### Selling Whiskey.

"I cannot fill the orders that come in for whiskey from Union and Newberry unless I am given a shipping clerk," said one of the Columbia dispensers recently. "You would be surprised at the number of sales made by me to Union and Newberry people and I am constantly receiving requests for supplies to be shipped. Of course, I cannot ship the stuff as I have not the time nor inclination to turn my dispensary into a shipping department, but the requests are coming in just the same. I think I can safely state that my sales last week and the week before were double that of any previous year at the present time and a large part of this is due to the demand for whiskey in Newberry and Union." The Columbia Record says the statement will not cause much surprise here except as to the quantity demanded by the above named counties. It was made by a dispenser in whom the county board has perfect confidence and his report filed at the end of the month on sales, as compared with a similar report of the last year, will bear out the statement.

### Must Remain Closed.

Associate Justice Gary, to whom Lawyer Boyd Evans applied in the hope of keeping the Union dispensary open pending his appeal to the supreme court, has sustained Judge Townsend. The case can still go before the full supreme court; but meanwhile the dispensaries must remain closed.

### Lost at Sea.

Two German freight steamers bound from Hamburg and Mediterranean ports; foundered in the North sea and 38 men were drowned.

## AWFUL STORY.

### Of a Murderous Attack Made on J. D. Hawkins by

### OTHER WHITE MEN.

### The Victim of the Murderous Attack. Who Was Left for Dead, Revived and Tells How He Was Laid on the Rail Road Track to be Run Over.

The Columbia State of last Wednesday says Sheriff Jennings of Pickens County arrived in Columbia on Tuesday of last week with a warrant for John Henderson and Tom Vaughn, who was in jail there charged with the murderous assault upon J. D. Hawkins near Calhoun more than two weeks ago. The Sheriff got the prisoners and returned to Pickens with them on Wednesday.

The State says Henderson and Vaughn are the two men who were arrested in the weave room of the Olympia cotton mill by Deputy Sheriffs Knox and Cathcart last Thursday afternoon, September 14 as the result of telephone communication from Sheriff Gilreath of Greenville.

It was not known at the time whether the crime was committed in Greenville or Pickens county and the delay in removing the man from the Richland jail has been due to the fact that it was necessary to wait until Hawkins had sufficiently regained his sense to tell a coherent story of the effort to take his life.

He has now improved sufficiently to do this and reiterates what he stated at a former interval of consciousness, that Henderson and Vaughn are the men who attacked him and placed his almost helpless and senseless body on the track of the Southern railway to be crushed by an oncoming train, so as to conceal the crime that had been committed.

Sheriff Jennings stated that from the information now at hand it seems that Hawkins, who resides at the Brandon mill in Greenville, was on Saturday afternoon, September 2, about to take a train for Easley, where he intended to attend a meeting of the Odd Fellows lodge, and he had on his person \$100 belonging to the order. This money he showed to several men with whom he was associating that afternoon and a plot to rob him was, as he determined upon by them, after an emptying several trunks to get him to a point where the robbery could be committed without fear of discovery, finally one of them told Hawkins a scandalous story concerning his family and when Hawkins indignantly resented the falsehood he was told that if he would go with them the men could carry him to the man who had said it and would furnish proof of its truth.

It is supposed that that night they got in an empty freight car of a passing freight train and rode as far as Calhoun, where they got off and started on a tramp toward the Smea river. When about half way to the river and near a saw mill, Henderson's companions attacked him with heavy scantlings, striking several terrific blows on the head and one on his left arm, which broke it between the wrist and the elbow. He was also given a jab in his back with the splintered end of a broken scantling, which made a frightful wound. The blows on the wounded man's head had rendered him almost unconscious but not entirely so, as the assailants supposed. Hawkins, bleeding and unable to raise his hand to help himself, heard them discuss the best way to dispose of his body. It was agreed by them to throw his body in the Smea river and gathering it up they started toward the river bank, but when about half way they saw the watchman of the bridge approaching with his lighted lantern.

Although he soon disappeared this caused them to change their plan and it was then agreed to place the body on the railroad track to be mangled under the wheels of the next train. This was done and the would be murderers quickly disappeared in the darkness. Hawkins, dimly realizing that certain death awaited him unless he could crawl from the track, made a supreme effort and managed to drag his body to the outside of the track and roll down the embankment. It will be remembered that his groans were heard by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, who were passing on their way to church the next morning, and the half dead man was found and cared for at their home.

Henderson and Vaughn were seen at the jail Tuesday and asked for a statement but they vigorously denied any knowledge of or connection with the affair. They said that they were in the company of Hawkins in Greenville during the day but that they did not see him at night, as they were both at the Macedonia cafe and later at a lawn party at the residence of Mr. Whitesides. They claim to be able to produce proof of this alibi. Hawkins' statement is conclusive proof that the assault occurred in Pickens county and the entire matter is now in the hands of Sheriff Jennings.

### A Guesty Finding.

At Boston, Mass., the police were called up to investigate the death of a woman whose dismembered body, wrapped in white oil cloth, was found in a green leather suit case in the wake near the Winthrop Yacht Club house, early Thursday night. There were no marks by which the remains could be identified. It is thought the woman was the victim of a careless operation. The intestines had been removed. The body had evidently been dismembered by a sharp knife. The cuts were clean and no bones were broken.

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### LONG LOST COMMISSION.

Returned to the Gallant Soldier Who Lost It in Battle.

A dispatch from Patterson, N. J., says a commission as captain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey volunteers which was lost by Capt. Archibald Graham on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va., was returned to Capt. Graham's widow Wednesday by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. The clerk found the commission after the battle was over. He sent it to the State adjutant general's office in Trenton and asked that it be forwarded to the owner. He accompanied it with a letter saying that he had intended to return it many years ago but had mislaid and forgotten it. He wrote that where only a brass commission could have carried it—beneath the plugging fire of the Washington artillery on Mars Heights, just behind us and the even more wasting fire of our infantry line behind the stone wall at the foot of the heights. We broke seven successive lines of battle to pieces at that point, for nature had made the position impregnable. I was then but 14 years of age, but I remember well that my astonishment at the recklessness of sending brave men on such a hopeless mission was only exceeded by my admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of the men who endeavored to execute it.

### The Right Spirit.

The Marion Star, which favors the dispensary system, deprecates any attempt to nullify the result of the election, and calls upon dispensaries to insist in carrying out the new order of affairs. This is the proper spirit; for nothing can be gained by attempting to force any particular thing upon the people through technicalities of the law, or endeavoring to retard or hinder the majority in carrying out its wishes.

### For Snake Bite.

As Farmer Arthur L. Mitchell, of North Woodbury, Conn., was cutting fodder corn in a lowland lot a big red adder bit his left wrist. Mr. Mitchell tore the reptile off, ran for the house and drank a quart of whiskey, which neighbors brought him. He suffered terribly all night, but the liquor is having the desired effect, physicians say, and he may recover.

### Heavily Fined.

At Chicago in the United States district court Thursday morning, four members of the firm of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger pleaded guilty to accepting rebates from railroads in beef trusts cases. The cases are not identified with the Sherman anti-trust law. One was fined \$10,000 and the others \$5,000 each. The cost will be distributed proportionately.